UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/107
6 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in response to resolution 965 (1994) of 30 November 1994, by which the Security Council extended and expanded the mandate of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) for a period of six months until 9 June 1995. Under that resolution, the Council requested me to report by 9 February and 9 April on the execution of UNAMIR's mandate, the safety of populations at risk, the humanitarian situation and progress towards repatriation of refugees. The present report covers developments in Rwanda since my report of 25 November 1994 (S/1994/1344).

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. While progress continues to be made in normalizing the situation in Rwanda, many challenges remain. During the reporting period, the Government of Rwanda has continued to take steps towards national reconciliation and reconstruction. If many of its pronouncements still have to be transformed into concrete programmes this is, for the most part, because of a lack of resources to run an effective public administration. In addition, while the civil administration is now largely in place throughout the country, important appointments, especially in such key sectors as the judiciary, remain to be made.

3. The Government has taken some steps to ensure that its message of national unity and reconciliation reaches the Rwandese people. On 20 December 1994, the Government was formally renamed the "Government of National Unity", a modification which, by dropping references to "transitional" and "broad-based" places primary emphasis on national reconciliation. Senior government officials, including the President, the Prime Minister, the Vice-President and the Minister of Defence continue to hold public rallies around the country, emphasizing the need for harmony, tolerance, unity and reconciliation.

4. The National Assembly, officially installed in Kigali on 25 November 1994, opened its first working session on 12 December. On that occasion, the Prime Minister presented an eight-point programme reiterating the goals of

rehabilitation and reconstruction that the Government first set out when it was installed on 19 July 1994. The programme includes restoration of a climate of peace and security; restoration of civil administration at the national, provincial, communal, sectoral and local levels; restoration and strengthening of national unity; repatriation and resettlement of refugees and displaced persons; improvement of the living conditions of the Rwandese people and resolution of post-war social problems, with emphasis on orphans, widows and the handicapped; national economic recovery; redefinition of the country's foreign policies; and consolidation of democracy in the country. In his opening remarks, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Juvenal Nkusi, indicated that the work of the Assembly would be based on the principles of unity, democracy and respect for human rights. He called for the adoption of laws banishing forever ethnic discrimination and recommended the establishment of a commission for national unity and reconciliation.

5. Although the Assembly is composed of representatives of eight political parties and the national army, including an officer of the former Government's army, the previously dominant party, the Mouvement Républicain National Démocrate (MRND), is not represented.

6. I indicated in my last report that the Government had taken steps to reunify the army as a further measure towards reconciliation. In this connection, some 2,242 members of the former Rwandese Government Forces have undergone a five-month retraining programme. On 25 January, following its completion, a graduation ceremony was held for 73 officers and 1,011 soldiers. Another group of 900 soldiers has not yet completed the programme. At the ceremony, the Minister of Defence encouraged other military personnel from the Rwandese Government Forces to join the new national army. Rwandese Government Forces Officers have been given new appointments, including that of Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of the Gendarmerie.

7. While further progress is expected in the reconciliation process, the security situation continues to be a matter of serious concern. Reports persist of summary executions, secret detention and torture. There are also reports of banditry and other violent acts against civilians, both in Kigali and in the countryside. In a recent statement, the Catholic Church, which is an influential institution in Rwanda, commended the Government's endeavours, especially in the re-establishment of essential services and infrastructure, but expressed concern over what it considered to be discriminatory, arbitrary and inhumane treatment of some citizens.

8. In two radio interviews in December, the Vice-President and Minister of Defence, as well as the Prime Minister, stressed that security in the country was a priority concern of the Government. As indicated in earlier reports, UNAMIR is helping the Government to establish a new police force. In the meantime, Rwandese military personnel continue to perform police duties.

9. A professional police force and functioning judiciary are essential to the establishment of internal security. Yet, at present, Rwanda's court system does not function, its prisons are overcrowded and thousands of suspects are awaiting trial. Of the 1,100 magistrates working in the judiciary before April 1994, only 100 are still in the country today and of 100 prosecutors, only 12 are

still available. There is also an acute shortage of trained personnel to investigate alleged crimes. The United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, established by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, has been active in helping the Government to rehabilitate the justice system, but substantially more technical and financial assistance is required if this essential element in the Government's recovery programme is to be implemented in a timely manner.

10. As noted in my report of 25 January (S/1995/65) on security in the Rwandese refugee camps, repatriation is ultimately linked to the creation inside Rwanda of conditions conducive to the safe resettlement of returnees and to the pursuit, by the Rwandese Government, of a proactive policy of national reconciliation. The Governments of Zaire and the United Republic of Tanzania have both stressed this point during their recent discussions with my Special Representative. The seven-nation regional summit, which took place at Nairobi on 7 January and brought together the heads of State of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia, as well as the Prime Minister of Zaire, also urged the Government of Rwanda to put in place additional confidence-building measures to encourage the voluntary return of refugees. Senior Rwandese officials have reassured my Special Representative that the Government considers the peaceful resettlement of all returnees to be an indispensable step towards genuine reconciliation and lasting peace. The task of repatriating and resettling the estimated 2 million Rwandese refugees and the 350,000 displaced persons inside the country continues, however, to pose a major challenge to the Government.

11. On 23 December 1994, the Government established a commission for the repatriation and resettlement of refugees. This commission, which was provided for in the Arusha peace agreement (see S/26915), is composed of two representatives each of the Government, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the refugee community, as well as a representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Its mandate is to finalize and implement a programme for the repatriation and reintegration of refugees. To this end, it is planning, inter alia, to conduct a socio-economic survey of refugees, organize a pre-repatriation census and registration of returnees, launch an information and sensitization campaign directed at both refugees and the local population, identify resettlement sites, supervise the distribution of plots, facilitate the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and transport for returnees, and supervise assistance provided to them. The Government has confirmed its support for these proposals. It has also supported and cooperated with UNAMIR's efforts to encourage the safe and voluntary return of internally displaced persons.

12. However, fears of reprisals continue to exist among refugees and internally displaced persons. I remain convinced that the dissemination of factual information is a vital tool in creating conditions for refugees and internally displaced persons to decide freely to return to their homes. In resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council welcomed UNAMIR's efforts to increase its radio-broadcasting capabilities so as to reach the refugee camps in neighbouring countries and expressed the hope that the Government of Rwanda and UNAMIR would soon conclude appropriate arrangements in that regard, including the allocation of a radio frequency.

13. As I have already informed the Security Council, on 14 January the Government and UNAMIR signed an agreement on the establishment of the United Nations radio in Kigali and are now finalizing the necessary technical details to permit the commencement of radio operations. In this connection, UNAMIR has requested from the Government the allocation of a frequency and authorization for the installation of radio transmitters at sites that would permit broadcasts to reach the Rwandese population inside the country as well as in the refugee camps in neighbouring countries. UNAMIR is still awaiting the Government's response. Radio UNAMIR is currently staffed by three international and four local personnel. It is planned that it will initially broadcast for 4 hours per day, mainly in Kinyarwanda, the Rwandese national language, but also in English and French. In order to achieve these objectives, it will be necessary to strengthen the resources of the station, especially the number of editorial and technical staff.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

14. There is strong evidence that awareness of human rights continues to grow in Rwanda. Respect for human rights is vital not only as a confidence-building measure to facilitate the return of the refugees and internally displaced persons, but also, in the long term, for the realization of genuine and lasting peace in this traumatized country. This continues to be the principal objective of the United Nations Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda.

15. The number of human rights officers deployed has grown steadily and, as of 26 January 1995, stood at 88 including regular staff, experts and United Nations Volunteers (UNVs). An offer by the European Union of 36 fully equipped officers has been accepted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. These officers will work under his authority and will be fully integrated into the Human Rights Field Operation. It is expected that a first contingent of 12 European Union personnel will be deployed in the second half of February, together with additional UNVs. Among the functions of the Human Rights Field Operation are the monitoring of human rights conditions in all parts of the country, including life-threatening situations and other urgent cases of possible human rights violations; liaison with the Government of Rwanda with respect to human rights education; monitoring of the conditions of detainees; participation in confidence-building measures aimed at the re-establishment of civic society in Rwanda; and coordination with other international agencies in the field.

16. All human rights officers in Human Rights Field Operation receive comprehensive training to prepare them for their responsibilities in Rwanda. This training, which takes place at Geneva and Kigali, will continue as new recruits are dispatched to the field.

17. It is especially significant that the Rwandese people themselves are increasingly engaged in the promotion of human rights and the rule of law. During the commemoration of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights on 10 December 1994, seminars, lectures and other public functions were organized in Rwanda, especially in Kigali. On that occasion, the Minister of Justice reaffirmed his Government's commitment to human rights, democracy, justice and

national reconciliation. The Human Rights Field Operation, through its technical cooperation unit, contributes to the advancement of human rights awareness and education in the country generally and in particular sectors of society, such as the police. The Human Rights Field Operation also continues to work closely with the ministries of education, culture and women's affairs to broaden respect for human rights.

18. As a result of a needs assessment mission undertaken in December 1994, the High Commissioner for Human Rights has developed a programme of technical assistance in the administration of justice, which includes review of criminal cases of detainees, improvement in prison administration, establishment of civil dispute resolution mechanisms and recruitment and training of civilian police. In this connection, the Human Rights Field Operation has been coordinating the activities of a working group with government ministers comprising two committees which meet weekly. International assistance is being sought for these projects, as well as for the continued operation of the Human Rights Field Operation in general.

19. The Prosecutor of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, Judge Richard Goldstone, paid his first visit to the country on 19 and 20 December. He held detailed discussions with senior government officials as well as with my Special Representative, and also met with representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating in Rwanda. During the visit, the Government and the Prosecutor expressed general satisfaction with their discussions and exchange of views, which focused on the future work of the International Tribunal.

20. The first stage of the operation of the International Tribunal for Rwanda has begun with the establishment of an investigative/prosecutorial unit, temporarily located in the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) building in Kigali. The main functions of the unit are to establish the Prosecutor's Office, gather documents and information from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, initiate the process of recruitment, and develop the investigative strategy and field operating procedures. In accordance with article 15, paragraph 3, of the statute of the International Tribunal (S/1994/1405, appendix I), and upon the recommendation of the Prosecutor, I appointed Mr. Honoré Rakotomanana as Deputy Prosecutor to assist with prosecutions before the International Tribunal. The Deputy Prosecutor arrived in Kigali on 26 January for an initial visit in order to initiate the operations of the investigative unit. The High Commissioner for Human Rights has placed at the Tribunal's disposal the specialized personnel and all the investigatory work of the technical cooperation unit.

21. In December a United Nations technical mission visited Rwanda, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania in order to identify suitable premises for the seat of the Tribunal. The mission has presented its report and I will, in due course, submit my recommendation to the Security Council on the location of the seat.

22. On 24 January, I announced the creation of a Trust Fund to support the activities of the International Tribunal for Rwanda. A request for contributions has been sent to Member States. Contributions to the Fund would,

in the first instance, facilitate an early start to the Tribunal's work by allowing the deployment of teams to Rwanda to investigate suspected persons held in custody there and the identification and apprehension of those located elsewhere.

IV. MILITARY ASPECTS

23. As of 28 January, UNAMIR's force strength stood at 5,740 all ranks and 309 military observers (see annex I). Since my last report, the United Kingdom contingent, comprising 538 troops, and the Canadian contingent, comprising communications, logistics and medical units with a total strength of 308 troops, withdrew on schedule. The logistics unit was replaced by civilian contractual arrangements with backup provided through the deployment of a Canadian logistic support unit of 85 personnel. As indicated in my previous reports, UNAMIR's troop strength will gradually be reduced to its authorized level of 5,500.

24. UNAMIR's force structure and deployment have been adjusted as a result of recent security developments in the displaced person camps and the border regions, as well as the additional tasks given to UNAMIR under the expanded mandate contained in Security Council resolution 965 (1994) in which the Council decided, inter alia, that UNAMIR should contribute to the security in Rwanda of human rights officers and personnel of the International Tribunal. Consequently, elements of the Ghanaian and Zambian battalions and the Malian and Malawian companies have been redeployed to help to improve security in various communes in their respective areas of operation (sectors 2 and 3) and to assist in enhancing security for the resettlement of displaced persons (see map). Following an increase in armed attacks by groups infiltrating across the border with Zaire in the Kimembe, Kangano, Gafunso, Kirambo and Nyamashe areas of sector IV C, elements of the Ethiopian battalion stationed in this sector have also been redeployed along the shores of Lake Kivu. The Ethiopian Battalion is conducting limited boat patrols on the lake and has deployed its available night vision resources to cover coastal approaches in this sector from Ijwi Island. However, additional naval patrol capabilities and night vision resources would be required to enhance UNAMIR's monitoring activities in this area.

25. According to some reports, these raids could signal the start of an insurgency campaign by forces opposed to the current Government in Kigali, but none of the raids has, to date, been directed at military targets inside Rwanda. Rather, the focus has been on civilian settlements and property, with the attackers stealing food, cows, personal belongings and money. The Rwandese Patriotic Army seems to have reinforced its presence along the border region, which may explain the reported drop in the number and intensity of such incidents in recent days.

26. In pursuance of its mandate to protect displaced persons and civilians at risk and to provide security for humanitarian relief operations, UNAMIR undertook an operation, from 13 to 15 December, to enhance security in the Kibenho and Ndago displaced person camps in the south-west (sector IV A) where disruptive elements had been active. The aim of the operation was to help to create conditions that would give the displaced persons the freedom to return voluntarily to their homes. The operation included screening of disruptive

elements present in the camps and was undertaken in the presence of human rights monitors and representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). A total of 44 people were detained and handed over to the Rwandese authorities in the presence of ICRC and human rights monitors. UNAMIR, using metal detectors, discovered and confiscated caches of grenades, machetes and spears. The Rwandese Patriotic Army provided liaison officers to assist in the screening process and established a security perimeter a few kilometres from the camps, but it did not participate in the actual operation.

27. The success of this operation helped to establish suitable conditions and a favourable climate for the launching, on 29 December 1994, of Opération Retour, which is an integrated inter-agency initiative aimed at facilitating the safe resettlement of internally displaced persons. Activities involved in the operation include the provision of security to ensure that displaced persons can travel safely to their homes and are protected once they reach them, as well as the provision of medical, food, water, sanitation and other basic assistance in the home communes.

28. Despite an incident on 7 January when elements of the Rwandese Patriotic Army attacked a displaced persons camp at Busanze near Gikongoro, killing 18 people, including women and children, and wounding 36 others, Opération Retour had, by 30 January, facilitated the safe and voluntary resettlement of some 25,000 displaced persons. The Government has condemned the attack against the Busanze camp and has detained some of the soldiers reportedly involved. It has assured my Special Representative and the UNAMIR Force Commander that the incident was an isolated act of misconduct and does not represent official policy which, it stresses, continues to favour the voluntary rather than the forced closure of displaced persons camps. The assurances given, and measures taken by the Government, have helped to restore a degree of calm in the camps. Close contact and consultations between UNAMIR and the Government, and between the UNAMIR Force Commander and the Rwandese Patriotic Army, are helping to expedite and enhance mutual cooperation, and coordination which are vital if complex enterprises, such as Opération Retour, are to be successful.

29. As indicated in paragraph 24 above, UNAMIR has adjusted its modus operandi in order to fulfil, within existing resources, its expanded mandate of providing security for personnel of the International Tribunal and the human rights officers. However, the UNAMIR Force Commander is concerned that, as the UNAMIR troop strength is gradually reduced to its authorized level of 5,500 all ranks, difficulties could arise in fulfilling effectively the various aspects of the mandate. The issue of UNAMIR's force strength may, therefore, have to be revisited in the coming months.

V. CIVILIAN POLICE

30. In my report of 25 November, I informed the Security Council that, at the request of and in cooperation with the Government of Rwanda, UNAMIR's civilian police contingent had begun to help to train the national gendarmerie, the larger of the two services in Rwanda's police structure. Council resolution 965 (1994) reinforced this process by expanding UNAMIR's mandate to include the

specific task of assisting in the establishment and training of a new, integrated national police force.

31. The first contingent of 102 gendarmes completed their training in November 1994. A second contingent of 300 gendarmes is currently undergoing an intensive 16-week training programme scheduled to end in April. At the request of the Rwandese Government, 20 gendarmes from the first contingent are currently assisting UNAMIR in the training of the second contingent. UNAMIR is planning to start in June a more advanced training course of 12 weeks for about 100 of the gendarmes who will have undergone basic training by that time.

32. At the request of the Government, UNAMIR has also developed a training programme for the communal police, the second police service. The communal police operates at the local level and derives its authority from the prefect who serves as head of the provincial administration, or prefecture. The Government has indicated that it would like to deploy 10 trained police in each of Rwanda's 145 communes. UNAMIR is planning to train a first contingent of 500 communal police, made up of police personnel from each of the country's 10 prefectures. The training programme is scheduled to begin in early February in Kigali and will be extended to the other prefectures, as soon as the number of French-speaking UNAMIR civilian police observers can be increased.

33. In addition to its training tasks, the civilian police component continues to maintain liaison with civilian authorities, in particular the judiciary, and to monitor the increasingly difficult situation in Rwanda's overcrowded prisons. It also provides monitoring and investigatory assistance to the human rights officers and the military and civilian components of UNAMIR.

34. UNAMIR's civilian police component has, with 89 observers on the ground, nearly reached its authorized strength of 90 observers, but only 25 of them are French-speaking. This has put a considerable strain on UNAMIR's ability to carry out its civilian police functions effectively.

35. In order to meet its expanding functions under resolution 965 (1995), the civilian police component requires additional observers, especially French-speakers, and material resources, including teaching aids, transportation and communication equipment. It is accordingly proposed that its authorized strength be raised from 90 to 120 police observers who would be deployed as follows: 18 observers at civilian police headquarters; 2 liaison officers at each of UNAMIR force headquarters and military observers headquarters; 20 observers at the Ruhengeri gendarmerie training centre; 15 at Kigali (prefecture and rural); and 7 observers for each of the 9 other prefectures.

VI. HUMANITARIAN ASPECTS

36. As I informed the Security Council in my last report, the emergency that gripped Rwanda only a few months ago has abated, thanks largely to the spontaneous and generous response of countries, organizations and ordinary men, women and children around the world. This constitutes an important step forward, although the current humanitarian situation remains worrying over all.

37. As noted earlier, there are still some 2 million Rwandese refugees sheltering in camps in the neighbouring countries. Approximately 350,000 others are internally displaced, most of them currently located in camps in south-western Rwanda. In addition, the Government continues to lack the resources to sustain basic governance, assure essential services and provide for the welfare of its people.

38. There is an urgent need to resolve the problem of the internally displaced persons as it affects the efforts being made to encourage the voluntary return of refugees from neighbouring countries and to promote stability inside Rwanda itself. Recent events have shown that the existence of camps for internally displaced persons can generate violence and insecurity in the camp sites themselves as well as in nearby communities. This is because the reported presence of intimidators and the infiltration of armed groups may not only provoke forceful countermeasures by the Rwandese Patriotic Army, sometimes resulting in casualties, but it also fuels the argument in favour of immediate camp closure, even by force, for security reasons.

39. The United Nations community has continued to urge the humane resolution of the displaced persons problem in Rwanda, based on voluntary, rather than forcible, resettlement. As noted above, some 25,000 people have been resettled through Opération Retour during the past month and the number of persons returning to their home communes has continued to increase. This operation uses the combined assets of the United Nations system, such as transportation, food, security and other confidence-building incentives, including the presence of human rights officers, to provide assistance not only in the camps but at the commune level as well. So far, the operation has resulted in the closure of Cyanika camp in Gikongoro province. This is a significant step as it may promote spontaneous returnee movements out of the remaining camps and it demonstrates that forcible closure of camps can be avoided.

40. In its resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council commended the efforts of States, United Nations agencies and NGOs that have provided humanitarian and other assistance and encouraged them to continue and to increase such assistance, particularly in Rwanda. The Council also specifically called upon the international community to provide the resources required to meet the immediate needs of the Government either directly or through the United Nations Trust Fund established for this purpose.

41. During the reporting period, organizations of the United Nations system and NGOs continued to provide urgently needed assistance, in particular, food, health and children's services, to displaced persons and other vulnerable population groups. They also assisted in rehabilitation and reconstruction by providing immediate logistic assistance in the areas of transportation and office equipment and by supporting long-term programmes for agricultural development, capacity-building and education. In the area of health, emphasis has increasingly been placed on improving the Government's nutritional services, strengthening child immunization and nutritional programmes and assisting the victims of AIDS and their families. The needs of children in especially difficult circumstances, such as "child soldiers" between the ages of 10 and 16 years, have also continued to receive particular attention. The humanitarian organizations, with the Ministries of Defence and Justice, are developing plans

for the demobilization, education and retraining of some 4,000 "child soldiers" for their reintegration into society. In the food and agricultural domains, food-for-work schemes supporting at least 7,000 civil servants and 17,000 primary school teachers continued during the period under review. At the same time, assistance to revive production in agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors intensified, including the provision of seeds, farm implements and specialized training and expertise.

42. In my last report, I informed the Security Council that arrangements were then under way for the organization of a round-table meeting to consider Rwanda's longer-term rehabilitation requirements and to launch a United Nations consolidated inter-agency appeal focusing on emergency and other short-term recovery needs for Rwanda and the subregion. The consolidated inter-agency appeal for a total of $710 million was transmitted to Member States on 16 January and was officially launched in Geneva by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs on 20 January. The United Nations Development Programme-sponsored round-table conference was held in Geneva on 18 and 19 January. At that time, the Government of Rwanda presented to donor Governments its rehabilitation and reconstruction programme of some $764 million. I wish to take this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to those countries and organizations that have responded so generously to these appeals. Their assistance, I am confident, will go a long way towards aiding the Government's recovery efforts, both in the immediate and longer terms, and thus facilitate progress towards the overriding objective of lasting peace and reconciliation in Rwanda.

43. In its resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council requested me to make recommendations on possible steps that could be taken by the United Nations to promote the establishment of an effective mine-clearance programme in Rwanda. A comprehensive plan has been proposed to the Government. It provides for the establishment of a mine coordination office within the United Nations Rwanda Emergency Office in Kigali, the conduct of a mine survey, marking and fencing operations, and emergency mine clearance of key humanitarian facilities such as schools and hospitals. As soon as Government consent has been received, the United Nations will begin to implement the plan. Informal consultations have been held with some donor countries with a view to encouraging support for these activities. Currently, UNICEF is conducting mine-awareness-education activities in all prefectures of Rwanda.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

44. The General Assembly, by its resolution 49/20 of 29 November 1994, authorized me to enter into commitments for a four-month period, at a monthly rate not to exceed $15 million gross, in connection with the maintenance of UNAMIR at the current authorized strength of 320 military observers, 5,500 troops, 90 civilian police and 398 civilian personnel.

45. Should the Security Council decide to increase the authorized strength of the UNAMIR civilian police component from 90 to 120 observers as recommended in paragraph 50 below, I shall request the General Assembly at its current session to make adequate financial provisions for the additional related cost in the

context of my report containing the revised cost estimates for UNAMIR for the current mandate period.

46. As at 24 January 1995, unpaid assessments to the UNAMIR Special Account amounted to $105.9 million, and the total amount of outstanding assessed contributions for all peace-keeping operations amounted to $2,263.9 million.

VIII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

47. As described above, the international community, through UNAMIR, the United Nations specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations, has demonstrated not only its readiness to assist Rwanda, but also its solidarity with Rwanda and its people, as they struggle to recover from their recent traumatic past. Although much remains to be done, I believe that a strong foundation has been established upon which further progress can be achieved. However, if the present momentum in favour of Rwanda's recovery is to endure and grow, the support and participation of all Rwandese people is vital. I therefore reiterate my call on the Government to ensure that, in a spirit of mutual accommodation and dialogue, all Rwandese who have not participated in the genocide be given the opportunity to play a role in the national reconciliation process. It would be regrettable if the achievements reached thus far were to be jeopardized as a result of a perception by some segments of the population that they are being excluded. My representative at the Geneva roundtable exchanged views on the subject with a number of delegations, including the Rwandese delegation, headed by Prime Minister Twagiramungu. In that context, he was informed that some Member States were holding consultations with OAU on the setting up of a mechanism that could accelerate the process of national reconciliation.

48. As Rwanda advances on the road to recovery and reconstruction, close cooperation and coordination between the Government in Kigali and the international community remains essential. In this regard, I expect the Government to continue to cooperate with UNAMIR in the implementation of its mandate and, in particular, to ensure unimpeded access to all areas of Rwanda for UNAMIR personnel, officials of the International Tribunal for Rwanda and human rights officers.

49. I welcome the continuing efforts by regional States and OAU to contribute to the search for lasting solutions to the problems of Rwanda.

50. Under resolution 965 (1994), the Security Council requested that it be informed in the event that the additional tasks entrusted to UNAMIR under the expanded mandate provided for in that resolution required consideration of an adjustment in the logistic and personnel needs of UNAMIR. Having consulted my Special Representative and the Force Commander, I recommend that the Council raise the authorized strength of UNAMIR's civilian police component from 90 to 120 observers.

51. My Special Humanitarian Envoy has recently visited the region in continuation of his mission to coordinate the response of the United Nations system to the various aspects of the crisis in Rwanda. It will be recalled, in

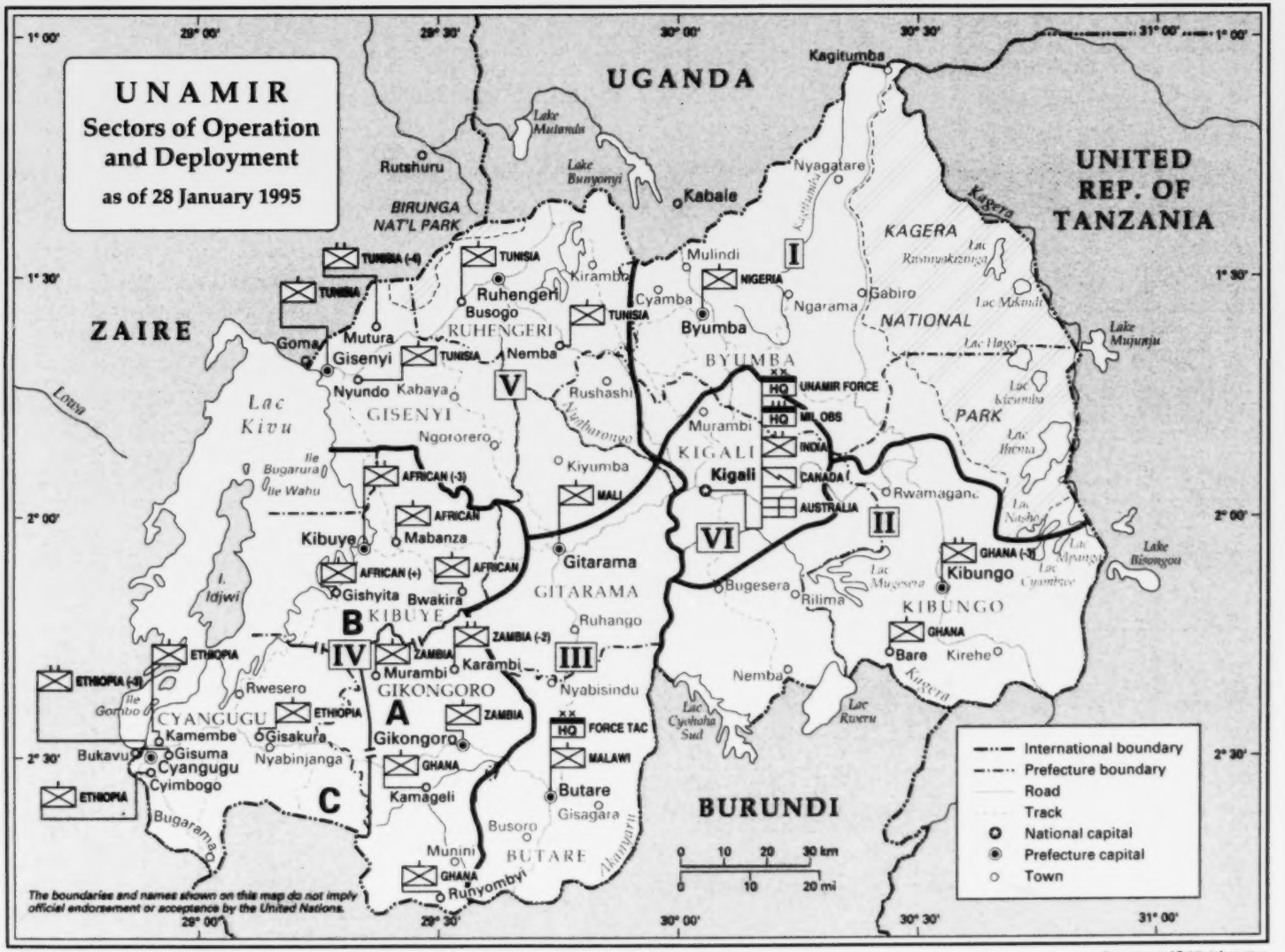
this connection, that OAU and UNHCR are planning to convene, in Bujumbura in February 1995, a subregional conference to consider assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. Furthermore, in response to the Security Council's request contained in its presidential statement of 30 November (S/PRST/1994/75), consultations have been undertaken with OAU and Member States on how preparations can be accelerated for the convening at a later stage of a broader conference to discuss a range of political and other issues, aimed at identifying long-term solutions to ensure peace, security and sustainable development in the subregion. There is a general perception that the forthcoming OAU/UNHCR regional conference, if successful, would facilitate efforts to address those broader issues. The urgent need to move from the humanitarian and refugee problems to the political issues was emphasized once again by my representative at the recent OAU Council of Ministers in his meetings with the Secretary-General of OAU and other African leaders. I will continue to keep the Council informed of the progress achieved towards the convening of the proposed international conference on those issues.

Annex

Composition of the military and civilian police components of UNAMIR as of 28 January 1995

Country	Troops			Military observers	Civilian police	Grand total
	Contingent	Staff	Total			
Argentina			0	1		1
Australia	297	9	306			306
Austria			0	19		19
Bangladesh			0	33		33
Canada	119	3	122	20		142
Chad	129	2	131			131
Congo	38		38			38
Djibouti			0		15	15
Ethiopia	808	4	812			812
Fiji			0	1		1
Germany			0		9	9
Ghana	832	8	840	42	10	892
Guinea			0	15		15
Guinea-Bissau	35		35		20	55
India	800	8	808	18		826
Jordan			0		5	5
Malawi	169	4	173	14		187
Mali	199		199	30	10	239
Niger	43		43			43
Nigeria	327	7	334	17	10	361
Poland			0	2		2
Russian Federation			0	17		17
Senegal	241		241			241
Spain	19		19			19
Tunisia	836	7	843	10		853

Country	Troops			Military observers	Civilian police	Grand total
	Contingent	Staff	Total			
United Kingdom		6	6			6
Uruguay			0	24		24
Zambia	782	8	790	20	10	820
Zimbabwe			0	26		26
Total	5 674	66	5 740	309	89	6 138



Map No. 3807.1 Rev. 8 UNITED NATIONS
January 1995

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/108
6 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the tenth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, dated 6 February 1995, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

95-03507 (E) 060295 070295

/...

Annex

Tenth report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, 6 February 1995

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Security Council, in its resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, authorized "Member States to form a multinational force ... and to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The Council further requested States Members of the Multinational Force "to report to the Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the tenth such report, summarizing operations of the Multinational Force in Haiti from 23 January to 5 February 1995 and reporting on the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The Multinational Force continues to be on track for the transition to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH), and the environment remains secure and stable due to a combination of functioning government ministries, interim public security force deployments, and presence operations of the Multinational Force. The United States forces rotated over the period covered in the present report with no difficulties. The continued success of the weapons buy-back programme, the integration of the Interim Public Security Force (IPSF), and the Multinational Force ministerial advisers are key indicators that the Multinational Force and Haiti have established a solid foundation for the UNMIH transition. Overall, the security situation in Haiti is positive, with the efforts of the Multinational Force focused on continuing the development of the Haitian security system and establishing the conditions for the transition to UNMIH.

4. Over the past two weeks, the Multinational Force witnessed a marked decrease in violence. The Organization of American States, the United Nations and local human rights organizations have reported no incidents of politically motivated abuse for months. Public confidence has increased as elements of democratic governance continued to evolve. New leadership in ministries, modest but tangible improvements in commerce, joint police patrols and an active civil affairs effort by the Multinational Force so far helped to assure a peaceful carnival season. The Force maintained a visible presence with systematic deployments and operations, such as searching vehicles and police stations for weapons in Port-au-Prince, and securing control over weapons from demobilized units of the Armed Forces of Haiti (FADH).

5. As of 2 February, the strength of the Multinational Force is 7,758 troops and 686 International Police Monitors (IPMs). There were no reports of any criminal activity directed at the Multinational Force. Plans for the transition to UNMIH moved forward with staff coordinations occurring in all functional areas.

6. Force presence operations over the past two weeks included three out-of-sector missions to the Artibonite Valley from 28 to 30 January. As the first of two planned missions to that historically volatile area, the operation focused on deterring violence and used a community information campaign to encourage people to cease fighting over land issues. Forces of the Multinational Force worked with the IPMs and IPSF in the area to enhance their credibility in the region with the local community. Another Multinational Force platoon was deployed to Les Cayes from 28 to 30 January. This show-of-presence mission demonstrated the ability of the Multinational Force to reinforce an area rapidly with conventional forces. The operation included work with non-governmental organizations to help deliver 22 tons of food and other needed items, and patrolling and checkpoint operations with IPMs and IPSF. A Guatemalan platoon deployed to the town of Pilate on 27 January in a show-of-presence mission. They assisted the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) with local civic actions and civil affairs projects, and patrolled the area to maintain stability. The Multinational Force will continue to integrate coalition forces and presence "multipliers" (media, civil affairs, and so forth) into the planning and execution of out-of-sector missions.

7. Joint patrolling and police station operations continue with IPM and IPSF. IPSF continues to improve its capabilities to maintain law and order. Operation Lightning Sweep, a thorough search of police stations and the Dessaline barracks, was conducted by the Multinational Force.

8. To date, the total number of weapons seized or purchased is 26,544. About 825 weapons were bought during this reporting period. Random searches of cars have resulted in very few weapons being found, indicating few weapons in circulation.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

9. During this period, significant progress was made in the overall establishment of IPSF, the role of the IPMs, training of IPSF members by the International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP), demobilization of former members of FADH through a job training programme, establishment of a permanent police force, and prison reform.

10. The collective efforts of the Multinational Force, IPMs, the Government of Haiti and donor Governments to improve IPSF included: identifying equipment requirements (personal equipment, vehicles, communication equipment and weapons), planning to provide uniforms to IPSF members, allowing them to compete for access into the permanent police force, and developing a basic force structure and providing professional training.

11. In the field, IPMs extended their overall influence and presence among IPSF forces through more active patrolling. In many cases they witnessed the benefits of their ever-increasing professional relations with members of IPSF.

12. ICITAP graduated 350 students, including both officers and enlisted members of the former FADH, from its six-day transition courses on 16, 23 and 29 January. This brings the total number of graduates to nearly 3,300.

13. Registration for a job training programme for former members of FADH, sponsored by the Government of Haiti and IOM, began on 25 January at the main barracks at Croix des Bouquets. The next registration site was the Dessalines barracks in Port-au-Prince, from 1 to 3 February. Those who registered were paid one month's salary by the Government of Haiti and will continue to be paid for the duration of the six-month training programme. This effort, which is designed to provide former members of FADH with job training or employment in government ministries, will continue at various locations through 6 March.

14. ICITAP processed and tested applicants at nine locations across Haiti for the permanent police force; 375 applicants were invited to attend the first class of the National Police Training Academy, which began on 31 January. President Aristide visited the Police Academy on 3 February for opening ceremonies.

15. Prison reform efforts include improved sanitary conditions, and initiation of a phased plan for the Government to assume full control of the joint detention facility of the Multinational Force, and to assume responsibility for feeding and medical care.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/109
6 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The members of the Security Council have noted your report of 4 February 1995 (S/1995/105) in response to paragraph 3 of Council resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994.

The members of the Council endorse the recommendation contained in paragraph 32 of the report concerning the continuation of the presence of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) in Tajikistan for another month, until 6 March 1995. Continuation and effective observance of the cease-fire Agreement on 17 September 1994 (S/1994/1102, annex I) is vital. Reaffirming Security Council resolution 968 (1994), the members of the Council urge the parties in the interim to reconfirm through concrete steps their commitment to resolve the conflict only through political means, and their commitment to national reconciliation and to the promotion of democracy.

(Signed) Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
President of the Security Council

95-03513 (E) 060295 070295

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/110
6 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to my letter of 22 January 1995 (S/1995/69), I have the honour to inform you that United States forces in the Arabian Gulf are continuing their acts of aggression and provocation against the Iraqi vessel Al-Tharthar, which is assigned to carry water and fuel.

At 1345 hours on 19 January 1995, the commander of United States frigate No. 48, on station close to the Iraqi port of Mina' al-Bakr, called to the vessel Al-Tharthar with the demand that its captain provide information concerning the tanker and its crew. At 1415 hours the captain of the vessel was instructed to proceed at low speed, and it was escorted on its way by a boat accompanied by a helicopter. A demand was made that the members of the crew be brought out on deck so that they could be seen and their number verified. A force of 19 men was then sent across in a rubber boat, and 17 of them boarded Al-Tharthar. The members of the force were armed with light weapons and carried flashlights, radio equipment, video cameras and still cameras. They deployed in various parts of the vessel and one group mounted to the bridge, where one of them required the captain to produce documents establishing the ownership of the vessel, its cargo and its specifications. The relevant certificates were provided to him. They then proceeded to photograph various parts of the ship and to film it with the video cameras, both from the deck and from the helicopter. They proceeded to search the ship and its tanks, took samples of the water being carried as cargo and of the gas oil and inspected all of its papers and cargo. They then returned to the frigate.

The Government of the Republic of Iraq protests in the strongest terms against the repetition of such unlawful acts of aggression by the Government of the United States of America against Iraq. They are in flagrant violation of Iraq's security and national sovereignty, and they represent a breach of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of international law. We request you to intervene in order to prevent any recurrence of unwarranted actions that threaten peace and security in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/111
6 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the violations of Iraqi national airspace committed by United States aircraft in order to carry out reconnaissance, cause provocation and break the sound barrier continued over the period 21-31 January 1995.

21 January 1995

Southern region: 91 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basra, Jalibah and Salman.

On 21 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1020 hours and the other at 1330 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1135 and 1400 hours respectively.

22 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 78 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Salman, Samawah, Qurnah, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

On 22 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1132 hours and the other at 1425 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1251 and 1504 hours respectively.

At 2030 hours on 22 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over the city of Nasiriyah.

23 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 17 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, the area to the south of Diwaniyah, the area to the south of Najaf, Qurnah and Artawi.

At 1130 hours on 23 January 1995, a United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country. It left in the direction of Kuwait at 1228 hours.

24 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Aqrah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Amarah, Samawah, Basra, Jalibah and Busayyah.

25 January 1995

Southern region: 72 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah and Busayyah.

On 25 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, one at 1000 hours and the other at 1255. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1105 and 1357 hours respectively.

26 January 1995

Southern region: 80 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Chabaish, Safwan and Jabal Sanam.

27 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 10 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Ayn Zalah and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 84 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah and Jalibah.

At 1604 hours on 27 January 1995, a hostile formation consisting of two aircraft broke the sound barrier over the city of Nasiriyah.

28 January 1995

Southern region: 54 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Basra, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Artawi and Busayyah.

29 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Aqrah and Ayn Zalah.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Busayyah, Jalibah, Artawi, Ushbayjah and Lasaf.

On 29 January 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1142 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1340 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1440 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1602 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1615 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1645 hours.

30 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 21 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Zakho and Aqrah.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Basra and Chabaish.

On 30 January 1995, two United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country at 1245 hours. They left in the direction of Kuwait at 1100 and 1341 hours respectively.

31 January 1995

(a) Northern region: 19 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at medium altitudes, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Busayyah.

On 31 January 1995, three United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated Iraqi airspace in areas in the south of the country, as follows:

1. The first flight entered Iraqi airspace at 0955 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1100 hours.

2. The second flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1040 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1315 hours.

3. The third flight entered Iraqi airspace at 1250 hours and left in the direction of Kuwait at 1320 hours.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/112
6 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

1. At the consultations of the whole held on 6 February 1995, the members of the Security Council decided to send a mission to Burundi and Rwanda.

2. The members of the Council agreed that the mission, which will depart from New York on 8 February 1995, will be composed of the following seven members of the Council: China, Czech Republic, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Nigeria and United States of America.

3. The members of the Council also agreed that the mission's terms of reference would be as follows:

1. BURUNDI

(a) Hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the situation regarding the political and security developments in Burundi and his efforts in this regard, and additional ways in which the United Nations might further underpin his efforts;

(b) Hold talks with the President, the Prime Minister, the leadership of the security forces and the leaders of the opposition parties as well as United Nations agencies, members of the diplomatic corps, non-governmental organizations, the Office of the Organization of African Unity and other interested parties and convey to them the serious concerns of the Security Council over the recent political developments in Burundi;

(c) Stress to all the parties the strong support of the Security Council for the Convention of Government of 10 September 1994 and the Government constituted on the basis of it and for the process of national reconciliation, and the Council's rejection of all attempts to undermine them or to destabilize the region;

(d) Submit a report to the Security Council.

2. RWANDA

(a) Hold consultations with the Rwandese Government regarding its efforts towards national reconciliation and reconstruction and the problem of the return of refugees;

(b) Hold consultations with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, United Nations agencies, UNAMIR personnel, members of the diplomatic corps and NGOs in Kigali;

(c) Submit a report to the Security Council.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/113
6 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan concerning the elections to the Majlis-i Oli (Parliament) of the Republic to be held on 26 February 1995 and an invitation to foreign observers.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) L. KAYUMOV
Permanent Representative
of the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

95-03548 (E) 060295 060295 070295

/...

Annex

Statement dated 30 January 1995 by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan presents its compliments to the United Nations and has the honour to announce that, in accordance with a decision of the Supreme Council, elections to the Majlis-i Oli (Parliament) of the Republic will take place on 26 February 1995.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Central Commission on Elections and Referendums of the Republic of Tajikistan, requests the participation of observers in the electoral process.

In case of acceptance, we request that the observers' names be sent to Mr. Mizrob Saidovich Kabirov, Central Commission on Elections and Referendums (Prospekt Rudaki 42, Dushanbe, telephone No.: 21-13-42, 21-17-54) and to Mr. Khomid Saidovich Saidov, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan (telephone No.: 21-43-77, 21-15-46, fax No.: (3772) 23-29-64).

The equipment, subsistence, travel and living costs for the observers in the Republic of Tajikistan shall be defrayed by the sending organization.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would be grateful if the United Nations could bring this information to the attention of Member States.

The Ministry takes this opportunity to convey to the United Nations the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/114
7 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I would like to submit to the attention of the Security Council for its upcoming periodic 30-day review on the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia Mission on the border between the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro, the annexed article entitled "Serbian Helicopter Flights Are One More Sign of Bosnia's Woes", which appeared in today's New York Times.

It has long been acknowledged that the military elements of the Belgrade regime have not been abiding by that regime's August declaration on the border closure. However, according to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations report covering the period from 3 to 6 February 1995, "UNMO airfield monitors in Surcin, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), were refused access to the radar monitors for the past two days, a facility which is monitoring overflights near the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia border". As stated by United Nations spokesmen here in New York, this refusal took place at the same time that the violating helicopter flights took place, giving credence to the view held by many independent and relevant international factors that the civilian authorities of the Belgrade regime have also wilfully taken part in violations of the international border.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Serbian Helicopter Flights Are One More Sign of Bosnia's Woes

By ROGER COHEN
Special to The New York Times

SPLIT, Croatia, Feb. 5 — More than 15 Serbian helicopters, apparently on a resupply mission, crossed from Serbia into Bosnia and Herzegovina just before dusk on Friday, a report from Dutch United Nations military observers says.

The mission of the helicopters suggested once again that the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army is still heavily involved in the Bosnian war, that President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia is less than sincere in saying he has cut off the Bosnian Serbs, and that NATO's enforcement of a no-flight zone over Bosnia is patchy.

The military observers, based near the eastern Muslim enclave of Srebrenica, saw the helicopters flying westward from Serbia at the same time that other United Nations observers at Serbian airfields near the border were barred from their usual access to those airfields and to the radar screens operating there, a United Nations spokesman, Paul Risley, said today. The observers said they did not know the final destination of the helicopters.

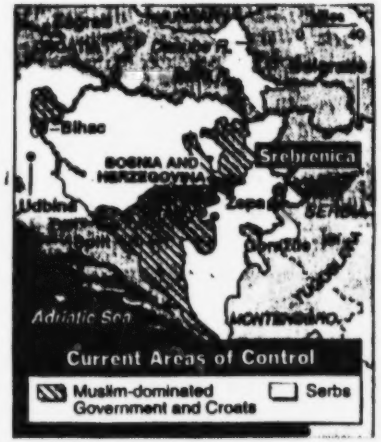
Similar helicopter flights from Serbia were noted by the United Nations last year, but never before have so many aircraft been seen together flying in formation. The sorties are consistent with other evidence of continuing involvement of Serbia in the war.

The Udbina airfield was later bombed by NATO, but Serbian aircraft resumed using it today, United Nations officials said.

The Yugoslav Army formally withdrew from Bosnia in the summer of 1992, but it continues to maintain contact with Gen. Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb military commander and a former Yugoslav Army officer.

Many members of the army are known to be unhappy about President Milosevic's decision last August to impose a trade blockade on the Bosnian Serbs because they refused to accept a proposed international peace settlement that would oblige them to give up one-third of the land they hold in Bosnia. President Milosevic was rewarded with an easing of a Western economic embargo on Serbia.

The helicopter mission on Friday came as there were signs that the Serbs of Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia — whose desire to live in a single country is at the root of the wars in the former Yugoslavia — were closing ranks in the face of threats of a wider Balkan war in the spring.



The New York Times

U.N. observers, based near Srebrenica, reported seeing 15 Serbian helicopters cross into Bosnia.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has said he would aid the Croatian Serbs if they were attacked by the Croatian Army. Such an offensive is considered possible after March 31, the deadline set last month by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia for 12,000 United Nations troops to start withdrawing from Croatia.

President Milosevic has also recently warned that President Tudjman's decision, which will lead to the removal of the United Nations buffer between the Serbs and Croats, could lead to a wider war.

It is with the aim of presenting a united front to the Serbs that the United States has recently intensified efforts to consolidate a Muslim-Croat federation in Bosnia. But mutual suspicion and differing strategic aims have undermined the federation since it was formed, and it seems unlikely that a cohesive fighting force will emerge this year.

The American attempt to bolster the federation, and thus achieve a balance of power in Bosnia, follows a failed diplomatic attempt to persuade the Serbs to resume talks on a plan offering 51 percent of Bosnia to the Muslim-Croat federation and 49 percent to the Serbs.

The New York Times, 6 February 1995

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/115
8 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a table showing the 10,808 miscellaneous bombs, rockets, shells and other ordnance, some of the remnants of the 30-Power aggression against Iraq, that were found and disposed of in all parts of Iraq in the period 1-31 January 1995.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

95-03850 (E) 090295 090295 100295

/...

Annex

Monthly bomb-disposal statement, 1-31 January 1995

No.	Governorate	Accidental explosions	Number and type of ordnance disposed of
1	Baghdad	2	1 smoke grenade 1 82-mm mortar shell 1 Russian-made air-launched rocket 1 82-mm mortar shell
2	Babil	-	1 assault hand-grenade
3	Anbar	-	565 American-made cluster bombs 1 anti-personnel defence grenade
4	Qadisiyah	-	1 150-mm artillery shell
5	Salah al-Din	-	1 spherical bomb
6	Muthanna	-	2 anti-personnel mines
7	Basra	-	85 cluster bombs 18 spindle bombs 4 82-mm mortar shells 4 60-mm mortar shells 543 120-mm mortar shells 614 launcher rockets 500 launcher rockets 152 anti-tank mines 251 anti-personnel mines 81 artillery shells 4 000 shell fuzes 3 000 bomb fuzes 656 FAZ rockets 300 57-mm artillery rounds 2 general-purpose bombs
8	Karbala'	-	18 shell fuzes 3 82-mm mortar shells
9	Dhi Qar	-	1 Russian-made assault grenade
10	Diyala	-	1 Egyptian-made hand-grenade

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/116
8 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMANY, FRANCE, ITALY AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

We have the honour to draw your attention to the text, in French and English, of a declaration on the former Yugoslavia adopted by the European Union at a meeting of the European Council held on 6 February 1995 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Detlev GRAF zu RANTZAU
Permanent Representative
of Germany

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MÉRIMÉE
Permanent Representative
of France

(Signed) Francesco Paolo FULCI
Permanent Representative
of Italy

(Signed) Stephen GOMERSALL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission
of the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern
Ireland

Annex

[Original: English, French]

Declaration dated 6 February 1995 by the European Union on the former Yugoslavia

The European Union reiterates its attachment to the conclusion of an overall resolution of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia guaranteeing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States within their internationally recognized borders.

Stressing in this connection the importance which it places on the mutual recognition of the States which have emerged from the former Yugoslavia, the European Union endorses the plan to hold a meeting to that end between presidents Tudjman, Izetbegović and Milosević. Such a summit could pave the way to an international conference to deal with all matters relating to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia in line with the peace plan.

The European Union recalls that its representatives at the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia put forward, together with the United States of America and the Russian Federation, a plan for a political solution in Croatian territory under United Nations protection. The Union supports this plan and calls upon the parties concerned to begin negotiations as quickly as possible on the basis of this reasonable and balanced plan.

Lastly, the European Union reaffirms its conviction that the ongoing presence of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia is of capital importance for peace and security in the region.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/117
7 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 February 1995 (S/1995/97 and Add.1),

Reaffirming its commitment to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of Angola,

Welcoming the signing of the Lusaka Protocol of 20 November 1994 (S/1994/1441, annex) as a major step towards the establishment of peace and stability in Angola,

Reiterating the importance it attaches to the full implementation of the "Acordos de Paz" (S/22609, annex), the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Noting the schedule for implementation set forth in the Lusaka Protocol, in particular the need for the Government of Angola and UNITA to provide all relevant military data to the United Nations, to allow freedom of movement and free circulation of goods, and to begin limited disengagement where forces are in contact,

Welcoming the maintenance of a cease-fire which has been generally holding,

Welcoming also the progress made in meetings of the Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA Chiefs of Staff on 10 January 1995 in Chipipa and on 2 to 3 February 1995 in Waco Kungo,

Further welcoming the deployment of United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) observer forces, and the contributions of Member States to this mission,

Welcoming the offer from the Government of Angola to provide substantial contributions in-kind to United Nations peace-keeping operations in Angola as set out in "Costs of the Implementation of the Lusaka Protocol" (S/1994/1451),

Deeply concerned that the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol has fallen behind schedule,

Stressing the need for the President of Angola, Mr. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the leader of UNITA, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, to meet without delay with a view to building the necessary political momentum for the successful implementation of the Lusaka Protocol,

Welcoming the Ministerial delegation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the Security Council to participate in its consideration of the situation in Angola,

1. Authorizes the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, UNAVEM III to assist the parties in restoring peace and achieving national reconciliation in Angola on the basis of the "Acordos de Paz", the Lusaka Protocol and relevant Security Council resolutions, as outlined in part IV of the report of the Secretary-General dated 1 February 1995, with an initial mandate until 8 August 1995 and with a maximum deployment of 7,000 military personnel, in addition to the 350 military observers and 260 police observers mentioned in the Secretary-General's report, with an appropriate number of international and local staff;

2. Urges the expeditious deployment of the military and police observers to monitor the cease-fire;

3. Authorizes the immediate deployment of such planning and support elements as are needed to prepare for the deployment of peace-keeping forces provided that the Secretary-General remains satisfied that an effective cease-fire and effective joint cease-fire monitoring mechanisms are in place, and that both parties are allowing the free and safe flow of humanitarian assistance throughout the country, and authorizes the subsequent deployment of such additional elements as are necessary to establish operational quartering areas for UNITA forces;

4. Decides that the deployment of infantry units will take place on the basis of a report from the Secretary-General to the Security Council that the conditions contained in paragraph 32 of the Secretary-General's report, inter alia, effective cessation of hostilities, provision of all relevant military data, and designation of all quartering areas, have been met, provided the Council does not decide otherwise;

5. Stresses the importance it attaches to the expeditious establishment of a well-coordinated and comprehensive mine clearance programme in Angola as set out in the Secretary-General's report dated 1 February 1995, and requests him to inform the Council of progress in its implementation;

6. Endorses the Secretary-General's view set out in his report (S/1995/97 and Add.1) as to the need for UNAVEM III to have an effective

information capability, including a United Nations radio station to be established in consultation with the Government of Angola;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to inform the Council monthly of progress in the deployment of UNAVEM III and in implementation of the Lusaka Protocol, including the maintenance of an effective cease-fire, free access by UNAVEM III to all areas of Angola, free flow of humanitarian assistance throughout Angola and compliance by both the Government of Angola and by UNITA with their obligations under the Lusaka Protocol, and further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the Council a complete report by 15 July 1995;

8. Welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to include human rights specialists in the political component of UNAVEM III to observe the implementation of the provisions related to national reconciliation;

9. Expresses its intention to review the role of the United Nations in Angola should the Secretary-General report that the cooperation required from the parties is substantially delayed or not forthcoming;

10. Declares its intention to conclude the mission of UNAVEM III when the objectives of the Lusaka Protocol have been achieved in accordance with the schedule attached to the Lusaka Protocol and with the expectation of its completion by February 1997;

11. Welcomes the substantial contributions of the Member States, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations to meet the humanitarian needs of the Angolan people and encourages additional substantial contributions;

12. Reaffirms the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993), and calls upon the Government of Angola and UNITA during UNAVEM III's presence in Angola to cease any acquisition of arms and war materiel, as agreed upon in the "Acordos de Paz", and to devote their resources instead to priority humanitarian and social needs;

13. Calls upon the Government of Angola to conclude no later than 20 March 1995 an agreement with the United Nations on the Status of Forces;

14. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue urgently the offer of direct assistance by the Government of Angola to UNAVEM III, to reflect this as appropriate in the Status of Forces Agreement referred to in paragraph 13 above, and to explore with the Government of Angola and UNITA possibilities for substantial additional assistance related to peace-keeping and to report to the Council on the results of these explorations;

15. Urges Member States to respond positively to the request made to them by the Secretary-General to contribute personnel, equipment and other resources to UNAVEM III in order to facilitate its early deployment;

16. Demands that all concerned in Angola take the necessary measures to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of United Nations and other personnel deployed under UNAVEM III;

17. Welcomes the presence of the OAU Ministerial delegation and notes, in this connection, the need for continued cooperation between the United Nations and the OAU in the promotion of peace and security in Angola and the contribution which regional organizations can make to crisis management and conflict resolution;

18. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED NATIONS **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/49/846~~
S/1995/118
7 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-ninth session
Agenda item 39
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 6 February 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to bring to your attention the ongoing illegal detention of Mr. Namik Berberovic, a journalist and director of production of Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina, after he had been taken from a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) vehicle on 26 January 1995. This incident brings back to memory and reality similar previous actions, including the murder of Mr. Hakija Turajlic, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, some two years ago.

The Pale Serbs continue to refuse UNPROFOR officials access to Mr. Berberovic, while the site of his detention remains unknown.

We appreciate the efforts undertaken by UNPROFOR towards trying to secure Mr. Berberovic's release. Nevertheless, the intransigence and criminality of his Serb captors necessitate increased efforts.

Please find attached a letter from the President of the Labour Union of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mr. Sulejman Hrle (see annex), addressed to you and copied to Mr. Yasushi Akashi, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, and Lieutenant-General Rupert Smith, UNPROFOR commander for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

May I ask for your kind assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 39, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 3 February 1995 from the President of the Labour Union of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

In reference to the kidnapping of Radio and Television of Bosnia and Herzegovina's journalist and production director, Mr. Namik Berberovic, who has been detained for nine days by the aggressor waging war against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we request that you do the utmost to secure the release of Mr. Berberovic.

To only admit to the mistake committed and accept responsibility for it will not help Mr. Berberovic. The interior of United Nations vehicles is considered inviolable international territory of the international Organization, yet the United Nations is seemingly unable to protect civilians even when they are under its protection, giving greater credence to the perception that the United Nations has shown itself to be fully incapable of protecting civilians on the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We are concerned that this is a case of lack of will, rather than inability to have Mr. Berberovic released.

We have informed the European Trade Union Confederation, seated at Brussels, of the situation and we urge you once again to take the necessary measures urgently to facilitate the speedy release of Mr. Berberovic, thus correcting what you have only defined as a "mistake".

(Signed) Sulejman HRLE
President of the Labour Union of
the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/119
7 February 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF FRANCE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The European Union is paying close attention to the situation in Afghanistan. It has recently made a declaration on this subject, enclosed herewith; I should be grateful if you would circulate it as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Jean-Bernard MERIMEE

95-03691 (E) 070295 070295 080295

Annex

AFGHANISTAN

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

(Paris, 30 January 1995)

The European Union is paying close attention to the situation in Afghanistan. It expresses its support for the peace process initiated by the United Nations and reaffirms its attachment to the preservation of Afghanistan's territorial integrity and national independence.

It calls upon all Afghans to support a lasting cease-fire and to join, in a spirit of compromise, in the efforts made by Mr. Mestiri, head of the United Nations special mission to Afghanistan, to implement the national reconciliation plan in accordance with the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 December 1994.

The European Union deems it important also to put a stop to foreign intervention. The contribution of the countries in the region is essential if assistance to the factions is to be halted. The European Union invites these countries to support Mr. Mestiri's plan. These countries play a vital role in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance and aid to development. The European Union, aware of the situation of the population, especially in the capital, calls upon the parties and the neighbouring countries to allow rapid and unimpeded delivery of emergency food and medical assistance. Moreover, the persistence of unrest in the country is conducive to the escalation of violence and increased drug production. It constitutes a serious threat to regional and international peace and security. When the hostilities have ended, the international community, including the countries in the region, will have a key role to play in rebuilding Afghanistan.

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/120
7 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you that the Head of State of Sierra Leone, in a letter dated 24 November 1994, formally requested my good offices to facilitate negotiations between his Government and the forces in his country known as the Revolutionary United Front. On 15 December 1994, I dispatched an exploratory mission to Sierra Leone to initiate consultations to that effect.

The mission noted the serious deterioration of the situation in the country as a result of the three-year conflict. About 10 per cent of the population in Sierra Leone are refugees in neighbouring countries and at least 30 per cent are internally displaced. Vital infrastructure has been destroyed and three quarters of the national budget is spent on defence. If it continues, the conflict in Sierra Leone will further complicate the problem of bringing peace to Liberia and could have a more general destabilizing effect in the region.

On the basis of the exploratory mission's findings, I have decided to appoint Mr. Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia) as my Special Envoy for Sierra Leone for an initial period of three months to work with the parties concerned towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-03697 (E) 070295 080295

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/121
7 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 1 February 1995 (S/1995/120) concerning the appointment of Mr. Berhanu Dinka (Ethiopia) as your Special Envoy for Sierra Leone has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They welcome the decision contained in your letter.

(Signed) Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
President of the Security Council

95-03703 (E) 070295 080295

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/122
7 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 23 October 1994, Iraqi forces constructed a 2-kilometre embankment near the geographic coordinates of PB010-820 on the map of Saleh-Abad, west of border pillar 33/11 and south-west of border pillar 33/12, five kilometres south-west of the Iranian Saleh-Abad sentry post.

2. On 26 October 1994, at 0230 hours, crossing the Thalweg line, an Iraqi motorboat with four personnel approached the Iranian coast at the geographic coordinates of TP548-425 on the map of Abadan to smuggle alcoholic beverages into the Islamic Republic of Iran. They fled to the Iraqi coast and left 96 bottles of whisky behind when confronted with the timely reaction of Iranian coastal police.

3. On 26 October 1994, 48 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 116 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

4. On 27 October 1994, at 1330 hours, an Iraqi white Toyota with a blue plate, carrying four passengers wearing military uniforms, entered no man's land at the geographic coordinates of QA285-824 on the map of Nahr-Anbar, west of border pillar 22/31, and left the area at 1340 hours.

5. On 27 October 1994, at 1630 hours, a number of Iraqi tanks were observed in motion near the geographic coordinates of QA490-500 on the map of Yebis in no man's land west of border pillar 22 across the Fakkeh sentry post of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6. On 28 October 1994, 69 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 125 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

7. On 29 October 1994, at 0900 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying westward over Faw.

8. On 30 October 1994, a concentration of 20 Iraqi forces was observed on top of heights 408 at the geographic coordinates of ND390-126 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 56/1.

9. On 30 October 1994, 52 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 150 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

10. On 31 October 1994, at 1027 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying eastward near the geographic coordinates of TP520-280 on the map of Khosro-Abad in no man's land, south of Iraqi's Al-Qashi stream.

11. On 31 October 1994, nine Iraqi forces were observed conducting observation and patrolling activities near the geographic coordinates of ND425-050 on the map of Khosro-Abad in no man's land, north-west of border pillar 53/2.

12. On 31 October 1994, two Iraqi helicopters were observed flying near the geographic coordinates of NC340-570 on the map of southern Naftshahr between south-west of border pillar 45/1 and north-west of border pillar 45.

13. On 1 November 1994, two Iraqi trailers, each carrying two tanks, were observed trafficking near the geographic coordinates of NC360-580 on the map of southern Naftshahr, west of border pillar 54/1.

14. On 1 November 1994, 96 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 208 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

15. On 3 November 1994, 66 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 104 personnel wearing military uniforms were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

16. On 4 November 1994, 43 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 72 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

17. On 5 November 1994, 59 Iraqi forces were observed conducting patrolling, observation and training activities and trafficking near the geographic coordinates of QA490-500 on the map of Yebis in no man's land, west of border pillar 22.

18. On 5 November 1994, 40 Iraqi motorboats were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

19. On 7 November 1994, at 0930 hours, two Iraqi forces deployed a Grinov machine gun at the geographic coordinates of ND412-145 on the map of Khoravi in no man's land, north of border pillar 57.

20. On 9 November 1994, 42 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 100 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

21. On 9 November 1994, 25 Iraqi forces were observed repairing bunkers and conducting observation and patrolling activities near the geographic coordinates

of TP140-770 on the map of Khorramshahr in no man's land, north of border pillar 4/1 and west of border pillar 42.

22. On 10 November 1994, between 2145 hours and 2314 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at the geographic coordinates of NC458-521 on the map of Sumar in no man's land, west of border pillar 44/2 near Iraq's Ismail-Khan sentry post, began firing with light weapons towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran (about 1,800 bullets). In the meantime, 33 explosions took place in no man's land.

23. On 10 November 1994, Iraqi forces completed the construction of a building complex (probably a military base) to accommodate a number of tanks and vehicles near the geographic coordinates of QA500-510 on the map of Yebis in no man's land, north of border pillar 22.

24. On 10 November 1994, a ship with the Iraqi flag was observed trafficking near the geographic coordinates of TP531-285 on the map of Khosro-Abad in no man's land, north of Iraq's Al-Qashi stream.

25. On 10 November 1994, 48 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 124 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

26. On 11 November 1994, at 0730 hours, the Iraqi forces mentioned in paragraph 22 above resumed firing with light weapons towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The firing continued till 1000 hours on the next day.

27. On 12 November 1994, 64 motorboats with a total of 91 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

28. On 13 November 1994, 45 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 87 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

29. On 13 November 1994, at 1535 hours and 1650 hours, 3 Iraqi buses, each carrying about 25 to 30 personnel, entered Iraq's Fakkeh sentry post near the geographic coordinates of QA490-500 on the map of Yebis in no man's land, west of border pillar 22. They were stationed at the sentry post.

30. On 14 November 1994, 56 Iraqi motorboats with a total of 129 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

31. On 15 November 1994, at 1025 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying near the geographic coordinates of TP600-150 on the map of Nahr-Alishahr, over Faw.

32. On 15 November 1994, at 1145 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were observed installing barbed wire around Iraq's Al-Hussein sentry post at the geographic coordinates of ND405-380 on the map of Khosravi in no man's land, between north-west of border pillar 56/1 and south-west of border pillar 57.

33. On 15 November 1994, Iraqi forces were observed installing an Iraqi flag near the geographic coordinates of NC700-190 on the map of Halaleh in no man's land, north of border pillar 36 and south-west of border pillar 37.

34. On 15 November 1994, a ship was observed being loaded near the geographic coordinates of TP288-657 on the map of Khorramshahr in no man's land.

35. On 15 November 1994, a concentration of 70 Iraqi civilians and 2 Iraqi military personnel were observed near the geographic coordinates of QA570-340 on the map of north of Hour-al-Hoveizeh, south-west of border pillar 21/1.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gholamali KHOSHROO
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/123
8 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF NIGERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, during the meeting of the Security Council devoted to consideration of the situation in Angola, the Council extend an invitation, under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure, to H.E. Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

(Signed) Ibrahim A. GAMBARI
Permanent Representative

95-03757 (E) 080295 090295

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/124
8 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 3 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, by which the Council approved the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

In addition to the present composition of the Force, I further propose that Estonia be added to the Member States authorized to contribute military personnel to UNPROFOR.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

95-03802 (E) 080295 090295

UNITED
NATIONS

S

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/125
8 February 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1995 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 February 1995 (S/1995/124) concerning an addition to the list of Member States contributing military personnel to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Legwaila Joseph LEGWAILA
President of the Security Council

95-03796 (E) 080295 090295